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It our friends who jugar us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they

The Extraordinary Problem That Confronts New York.

The clamor in the public prints over the shortcomings of our system of local transportation is full of interest. Our elevated railroad system and our electric and other surface lines are plainly inadequate. Inadequate also are our streets. There is not room enough for the traffic of New York and the congestion is gravely prejudicial to business, to comfort and to health.

But that which we have to endure now is trivial when compared with what the near future has in store for us; and it is apparent to all competent observers that even the accession to our resources of the underground system will afford a merely momentary and wholly insufficient relief.

We are confronted with a problem the like of which was never before presented to any great community. Nothing at all approaching it has ever existed anywhere else. New York is ten times as long as it is wide. However rapid and great be its growth, it must ever be confined to that singularly shaped area. Its expansion is now, and always will be, vertical; and that expansion has only been made possible by that simple but most revolutionary invention, the vertical railway, or elevator. Every foot of ground in lower New York is foredoomed to the skyscraper, and each succeeding skyscraper is betraying an inevitable tendency to go yet higher than its predecessors.

In the very near future all of lower New York will be built up into the air and where shall we then find ourselves in the matter of all transportation elevated, surface, tunnel, horse, automobile and foot? The prospect is overwhelming! To meet the absolute necessities of the public circulation we shall need not less than a dozen tubular railroads, like those of London, from sixty to seventy feet below the surface. Nothing less will satisfy. So acute is this condition even now becoming that the underground road which is approaching completion will not have been opened to the public before a deeper system of tubular transit will have been projected. It will have been projected, but it will not have reached completion before the publie patience shall have been fairly exhausted.

And what of the streets themselves? The congestion of cars and vehicles of all descriptions at every great intersection of traffic is already a very serious matter. It is visibly growing worse. and it presents a condition that is quite incredible to any one who has not seen it and suffered from it.

Of a certainty the problem which we one. We cannot change our topography, but we cannot go on piling our tremendous population interminably up and up into the air without making provision for its transportation back and forth, the like of which no other community in the world was ever called on to devise.

The Life Insurance Habit.

The body of ROBERT C. WHAYNE, president of a manufacturing company and a conspicuous business man of Louisville. was found some three hundred feet from his home Wednesday night. There was a gunshot wound in the breast. On the other side of a wire fence and at a distance variously estimated at from four to six feet from the body lay a double-barrelled shotgun. One barrel was discharged. The other was loaded and the hammer cocked. Mr. WHAYNE'S life was insured for \$340,000. The greater part of this insurance was in policies taken in 1901 and 1902. The manner of his death is to be investigated by the Coroner. Aside from the recent date of the large policies, however, there seems to be little or no reason for suspicion. The relative position of the body and the gun is somewhat hard to account for on the theory of suicide. The cumulative effect of the insurance habit when it once takes hold of a man is sufficient to explain Mr. WHAYNE'S passion, so to speak, for insurance. As a rule, men have either too little or too much life insurance. Everybody knows of cases where a man piles policy on policy until he is insured " up to his neck," as the phrase is. Among well-to-do men, who regard life insurance as a safe investment, there seems to be a sort of pride in having large policies; and many men of small means try to imitate them to the extent of their power.

The pathology of the case of Mr. WHAYNE shows a progressive development which is familiar to life insurance agents and accounts in part for the prosperity of those acute students of human nature. He began in 1887 with \$2,000. In 1890 he got a policy of \$5,000; in 1891, of \$3,000. In 1898 he added \$10,000. So far, he was a moderate insurer. In 1901, either on account of an increasing income or an increasing belief in life insurance, he became a large buyer of policies. Between Sept. 1, 1901, and May 10, 1902. he took out \$320,000. He had recently applied for \$50,000 more; his application had been accepted and the policies would soon have been delivered. Two policies of \$50,000 each would have been a year old to-day and May 10, 1903, respectively. On those dates the usual clause stipulating that the policy shall not be payable in case of suicide within a year after issue would have ceased to be of effect. Clearly it would have been \$100,000 in the pocket of Mr. WHAYNE's estate if he had lived until May 10, 1903. Unless

power to pay the second premium which would have been due to-day and the first premium on the policies yet to be lish a motive for suicide. So far as the | shout " Long live SANTA CLAUS!" policies are concerned, everything points the other way. It was his interest to live. Even if he had had an intention of suicide, it is to be supposed that as a competent business man he would have selected the time most favorable for the heirs. Suicide for altruistic motives is not uncommon, but at least ordinary intelligence is to be attributed to a man who can look before and after and calmly sacrifice himself for the benefit of his family

Mr. WHAYNE's income, his ability to carry " a large insurance must have been inquired into and found satisfactory by the companies. To establish the physical fact of suicide in his case may be impossible. To show a motive for it will be difficult, unless the man was at the end of his resources and the two policies yet to be delivered were applied for merely as a " blind." The truth is that the life insurance habit is cumulative. The more insurance a man has the more he wants; and much of the vast success of the companies is due to this fact.

American Sentiment and Germany. Repeated references in some of the German newspapers to an alleged state of "excitement" in the American press concerning Germany's presence in Venezuela and her supposed intentions make proper the candid remarks here sub-

According to our observation and best belief there is not at the present time, and there has not been since the beginning of the incident, any such excitement in any portion of the American press. It is tolerably well understood on both sides of the Atlantic that certain journals here as well as there are capable of a more or less artistic simulation of hyperæsthesia over any international situation of considerable importance and general interest; but in this case as in many others the excitement is purely professional.

As for the American newspapers of the other class-those which habitually express their own real feelings or endeavor honestly to reflect public sentiment as they actually perceive it-they all have seemed to us to be as cool as either an Anglo-Saxon cucumber or a Teutonic frog. This state of normal temperature arises from the following circumstances:

Confidence in the sincerity of Great Britain's declaration that she does not intend to question or test the Monroe Doctrine is well-nigh absolute and universal. It springs partly from the remembrance of the good faith so scrupulously observed by the same great Power on a similar occasion seven years ago in Nicaragua; partly from the remembrance of recent reciprocal services of a nature that serve to bind benefactor and beneficiary; and partly from a general appreciation of the friendship and community of interest now existing between the two English-speaking nations.

a possession too valuable to be staked on a comparatively insignificant issue by one party or the other, without an inconceivable access of folly. There is hospital. They found \$17,002 in an old practically no apprehension anywhere handkerchief of his: \$14,000 in the lining in the United States regarding England's of a pocket. He had an income of \$3,000 course in Venezuela. There is, we likewise believe, a general wish on the part of our respectable news-

papers and citizens that the amicable relations between the American republic and the German Empire shall come to be as solid as that other international friendship to which we have just referred. It is natural and eminently desirable that the United States and Germany should be close friends. The recent manifestations of a personal activity on the part of the German Emperor in the public and official recognition of such a friendship have been very gratifying to the American people. His approaches have done much to remove the unpleasant impression which had been created. perhaps unjustly, by certain incidents in Apia Bay, in Manila Bay, and elsewhere at some of the few points where we have happened to come in contact with the new world-policy of the German Government. The future of German-American friendship, it is fair to say, rests with Germany rather than with the United States. Here we are all ready for it, ready to take it for granted, ready to accept it as an assured and permanent relation, prepared to relinquish the hope of it only upon the most positive evidence that it is not equally desired and is not to be equally prized by the German Em-

peror, his Government and his people. Possibly this tranquil watching for further proof of the genuineness of a friendship so sincerely desired by us accounts in part for the misapprehension of some of our German contemporaries. What is merely close observation of the developments of German policy in South America they misinterpret as suspicion or hostility of sen-

timent. The Hamilton Ministers and Santa

Claus. From Hamilton, Ohio, comes the startling news that SANTA CLAUS must go. The Hamilton Ministerial Alliance, after a brilliant debate on the Christmas tree and other barbarous impositions upon Sunday school children, resolved to turn out SANTA CLAUS.

Once upon a time there was a bull, and a very bossy bull at that. He knocked the fence of a choice vegetable garden into the garden, walked in and proceeded to partake of all the good things overground. The gardener rushed over to the homestead and complained to the farmer of the bull. "Turn him out! Turn him out immediately! " roared the farmer. " Nothing would please me more than to obey your order, sir," said the gardener, " but the trouble is he won't go!"

The Hamilton Ministerial Alliance is in a fix exactly similar to that of the poor gardener. It may " resolute and resolute " till the crows get gray, but it will never disturb a drum, a bugle or a doll on Santa's back or close up the top of a single chimney.

SANTA CLAUS every year will continue it can be shown that it was out of his to bring joy to the hearts of the chil-

dren, and when they are happy, what matter about the rest of us. Let the drums roll, let the bugles call, let the delivered, it will be impossible to estab- dolls say " Mamma," and let us all

A Verdict Against Boycotters.

For some years, in England, owing to a certain unfortunate decision, employers of labor, whether corporations or individuals, were at the mercy of labor unions and remained practically powerless to obtain relief or justice from persecution and oppression suffered at the hands of labor union conspirators. But within the last two years two great decisions have been rendered by the highest English appellate court, which practically overruled and reversed earlier decisions, and in no mild language denounced boycotting and blacklisting conspiracies, and upheld the right to equitble relief by injunction against boycotters, and to damages for injuries sustained through labor union conspiracies.

In one of these cases, the action of the Taff Vale Railway Company against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, a verdict was rendered by a London jury yesterday which is satisfactory because it shows that not only equity and law sustain property rights, but also that intelligent jurors are against boycotting malevolence. The action was brought to recover damages caused by a strike which had been brought about by the defendants. The case was tried in the King's Bench Division, and Sir ALFRED WILLS, the Judge who presided, charged the jury that the evidence was overwhelming against the defendants, and showed that they had conspired by unlawful means to molest and injure the plaintiffs in their business. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of the railway company, while the Court reserved its decision on the question of he amount of damages to be awarded.

In this country, in boycotting cases, he conspirators are as a rule elusive and criminal responsibility is often evaded by secrecy and perjury, and justice miscarries because of the practical difficulty of bringing home to particular individuals the responsibility for offences of which they are known to be guilty. In other words, the chief boycotters and conspirators generally lie out of it, and swear that they know nothing about the circulars issued under their name, or about the strikes actually ordered by them. This sort of evasion was scored by Mr. Justice Wills in his charge to the jury. He criticised the subtle intricacies of the defendant's case as the perpetual shuffling of cards and the continual production, after the and the continual production, after the marmer of an experienced conjuror, of the card of non-responsibility, which was contrary to common law, common sense and justice.

Something of this sort of manly spirit might well be infused into some of our courts, where, at times, equality of rights is sacrificed, either through the timidity of the Judge or the desire to secure the suffrages of the labor union element.

Another death in Altruria. The Hon ELI HYMAN, who had " slept in sheds and stables for twenty years," has gone to sleep for good and all in the Toronto general last year. It is expected that he will " cut up" to the amount of \$100,000. Thus virt-being done that can be done, and that in denying aid to many applicants, some He made himself happy in his life; and now somewhere his heirs bless his memory and perhaps crack a bottle to saving habits.

Second avenue, found in another column, proves that institution to be one of great benefit to the poor, and shows it to be, unfortunately, very insufficiently equipped with money. Owing to the lack of funds, but one-third of it has been in operation. it needs an endowment fund of several million dollars. We call attention to the latter fact, for the benefit of all well-disposed gentlemen seeking for good uses of heir wealth.

Haven't we said a hundred and a hundred times for a year and a day that New York is the true Bagdad, the city of all adventures all eccentricities, all known and unknown trades and professions? Every day fate comes and swears to our saying. your occupation?" asked the District Attorney of Kings county of Mr. GALITSKY a witness in a trial in the County Court Thursday. "I helups a beggar." said Galitsky proudly. "What's that?" said the puzzled Judge. "Vy, it is dis vay. He hass no arms 'nd I vash 'nd tress him." For which services Mr. GALITSKY gets \$10 a week and his board, the beggar, his principal, being a man of means and an owner of real estate in Brooklyn. The Beggar' Valet! There's a name for a comic opera! Hurrah for Bagdad!

What a propitious time for a general re vision of the "grocery business;" what an occasion for a heart to heart communion on crackers and cheese in their relation to he portentous affairs of men and things!

The Manhattan policeman who admitted that he had taken sixteen drinks and then for the sake of accuracy put the number at twenty-five was examined by a police urgeon and found fit for duty. The police authorities, dull of genius, wish to dismiss him, but what a constitution and strength of brain he has. He brings back the great deeds of stronger and heroic ages; and in his own quiet way he is trying to drive drink from the world.

Joseph, Potiphar and Zuleikha.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was oubtless fortunate that Mrs. Walling was not permitted to read her paper on "Marital Unrest" for many reasons. "Not quite ideal could have been the connubial bliss of Poti phar's wife." If Mrs. Walling had consulted the version of Genesis authorized by Moses instead of that authorized by King James she would hardly have ventured on such

The Chief Aga of the Priesthood of Ra had a woman superintendent of his women ser-vants. No "connubial bliss" of any sort was permissible under the circumstances If Zuleikha sought a nullification of such narital rights as existed, who could blam her? But why is the handsome Hebrew held up to Western nations as a model of "virtue?" The Oriental tradition distinctly declares hat there was at least, "contributory negligence," in that unfortunate interview with is master's "wife." He had repeatedly innis master's wite. He had repeatedly informed her that Potiphar had imposed no other restraint whatever upon his freedom. Zuleikha was, obviously, neither young nor pretty, and this should be taken into the account, if there were others.

**NEW YORE, Dec. 18.

THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Annual Report Shows 4.815 Applicants for Relief During the Past Year.

The annual report of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, Second avenue and Seventeenth street, just issued, states that the hospital has now been open some eight months, and during that time 1,278 applicants have applied for ward treatment, giving an average of 160 per month, but owing to lack of means it was only possible to use one ward of sixty-two beds for this service. Besides the Society of the Lyingin Hospital there are twelve other institutions in this city receiving maternity cases

with a total capacity of less than 600 beds. The facilities of the Department of Chariies consist of six beds in the Emergency Hospital on Twenty-sixth street and fift beds in the ward of the Metropolitan Hospital and pavilion of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The society's building, therefore, with 186 beds, affords ac commodation almost equal to one-third

of all these institutions. The society during the year past expended out of its investment fund, in the maintenance of one ward, the sum of \$38,-120.30. Many have been turned away owing to lack of accommodation. If the three wards had each been opened it would have insured care and treatment for a large number of worthy applicants who had to

be denied.

All the society lacks at present is a proper endowment fund to enable it to increase its work, and it is confidently believed by the board of governors, that with a building so well adapted as the society's, and so complete in every detail, money will event-ually be forthcoming to prevent in future worthy applicants from being turned away, and enable every bed in the present empty

worthy applicants from being turned away, and enable every bed in the present empty wards to be occupied.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1902, the report states that the number of births in this borough, according to the official returns of the Health Department, amounted to 51,688. This exceeds the figures of last year by 1,460, and indicates that on an average one child was born every ten minutes.

The number of the society's cases show largely increased service over those cared for during the previous year, the appli-cants being 4.815, an increase of 1.05s. Of hese the society admitted in its hospital

uilding 875. In the out In the outdoor department the greatest number of applicants in any one month was during July, 507, and the least in De-

It is stated in the report that the average wages received by the husbands who were employed amounted to only about \$7.26 a week, and the average rent expended \$8.78 per month, leaving a balance cents a day to provide each family with food, clothing and fuel. The report says that it is easy from these figures to prove the destitute condition of the class treated by the society and their inability to save anything for medical aid.

report believes that demands on charitable institutions in this city increase from year to year in caring for and giving to many of these people who remain here proper medical service. In the diet kitchen some 123 families were

Ladies' Auxiliary has greatly as sisted the society in systematic work throughout the tenement districts, and consists now of 311 members. The auxiliary supplies scrubwomen to clean the rooms of the patients in the outdoor department, who wash clothes, care for the children, cook and relieve the patients in various Some 12,743 garments were dismeals and relieve ways.

The educational work has made great ad

tributed.

vance. Two hundred and nine students and thirty-nine graduates have received instruction, and ninety nurses have taken the usual three months' course, attending lectures and gaining valuable experience under the supervision of the medical board.

The amount of money expended by the society during the past year was \$78,559.12.

The report calls attention to the number of cases treated in its outdoor department, and states that these show a slight decrease compared with those relieved by Two hundred and nine students he society a year ago, although the num ber of applicants was very much larger. It is believed that this is due to the fact that 1.320 during the past year, it is because the society is absolutely unable to provide for them owing to lack of means.

The report states that the past year may be considered a memorable one in the his-tory of the society, not only on account of the large number of destitute patients treated, but owing also to the completion and use of its new hospital building, where such great facilities are now offered for the benefit of suffering humanity, and which only now awaits a sufficient endowment fund to enable it to perform a vast work of good among the destitute poor of

OPPOSE THE CENTRAL'S PLAN. Mass Meeting Demands That the Park Avenue Bridges Be Done Away With.

About 200 men and women attended the mass meeting at the Grand Central Palace last night to protest against the New York Central's plan to depress the tracks from Forty-second street up.

The meeting was called by the Citizens East Side Improvement Association, which wants the bridges on Park avenue, between Forty-fifth street and Fifty-sixth street, done away with. The speakers at the meeting demanded that the railroad de-press the tracks so that the streets cross ing the tunnel should be at grade, that the railroad company bear all of the expense of the improvement, that election be substituted for steam inside of years, and that the power houses be lo cated near the North or the East rivers.

ROOSEVELT TO CHIEF MURPHY. Jersey City's Police Head Gets Pleture and Autograph of the President.

Chief of Police Benjamin Murp'ny of Jersey City received a large portrait of President Roosevelt, seated at his desk in the White House, from Washington yesterday. The President's autograph appears on lower border of the picture. The President always has a salute and a "How are you hief," for Murphy whenever he passes im at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot i Jersey City on his way to and from this city. The President gave the photograp to Post Office Inspector Cortelyou, brothe his private secretary, to deliver to the

"Love and Life."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whether o not the most beautiful in nature is best portrayed by unadorned figures of man and woman question, subject to a thousand argu nents pro and con. From the point of view of the prude, which is

ores the fabrication of artistic tenets that cloak ne so called indecency, the nude on canvas or in marble excites the reprehensible all the time. A well as the beautiful some of the time, in the sensi President Roosevelt's family and guests may be above contamination in the smallest sense from the presence of "Love and Life" in the White House, but it is a grave question if the recall of the picture

o a "position of state" is in line with the best tra

dition of the Executive Mansion. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Vice has de vised telling arguments to silence the weak and timid who are inclined toward virtue. Liquor sellers scoff at tectotallers, deriding them as milk sops and lallygags. Artists who paint in

decent pictures coarsely accuse their critics of hav these arguments are the arguments of vice. which silences the weak and timid by the fearfu charges it unhesitatingly makes against its enemies. The man or woman whose character is not strong rough to despise this menace is not truly virtuou And the man or woman who uses the arguments of the scarlet world, if not vicious, is weak.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18. RED HEAD.

YALE'S NEW BUILDINGS.

Bleentennial Group to Be Ready Next Year Others Going Up. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 19-Yale will begin

the collegiate year of 1903-04 with \$1,250,000 worth of new buildings. All will be in readiness for the commencement of June. 1903, and visitors then will see the entire group of bicentennial buildings com-Of this last series, University Hall, Vale's

new dining room, has been finished since October last. At that time Woodbridge Hall, the new administration building, and Fayerweather dormitory were opened, but they do not belong to the bicentennial series, as they were gifts of individuals. The bicentennial group is being built by the alumni of Yale as a gift to their alma mater in honor of her 200 h birthday. The buildings to be finished next June

are the Woolsey memorial vestibule and the auditorium. The vestibule faces the corner of Grove and College streets and is a semicircular structure connecting the university dining hall on one side with the auditorium on the other. It is a threestory building and is the most costly of the three. It is estimated that it will cost \$380,000.

The vestibule opens on the street with five entrances with large quartered oak doors. Five other large doors open into the auditorium, with three large connecting doors into University Hall.

The first floor is a vestibule with mosaic floor and marble trimmings. The second floor is a large faculty office, while the third floor consists of a music room and a read-The entire length of the series of buildings

on Grove street is 370 feet, while they ex-

tend about 240 feet on College street. The auditorium is 200 feet long and 75 feet high. In the south end will be a large A gallery extends around the east, north and west sides of the building and the seating capacity will be about 3,000. The building will have two entrances on College

street besides the five entrances to the vestistreet besides the five entrances to the vesti-bule. It will cost about \$300,000.

Directly across the street the finishing touches are being put on the new Sheffield Scientific School building, Byers memorial hall. This will be ready for occupancy by commencement time also. It is a four-story building with a foundation of granite, the upper part being of Indiana limestone. The first floor will be given over to the Young Men's Christian Association of the

Young Men's Christian Association of the scientific school, with reading and lounging rooms above. The top floor will be used as a dormitory. The building will cost about Work has already been started on the

two new buildings which the scientific school expects to have ready for use in June, 1904. The plans for the new Vanderbilt dormitory on Wall street, the con-struction of which will mark the introduction of the dormitory system in the scientific school, have already been drawn. It will be built according to the latest ideas in architecture and no expense will be spared. The donor has practically authorized Director Chittenden of the scientific department to draw on him for a sum that will thoroughly equip the doint ory. The amount will be somewhere in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

This building will be a four-story quad-

rangular structure 200 feet long with a tower which in reality adds another story. The entrance to the building will be from the quadrangle. A gateway will lead into the quadrangle. When finished it will accom-

modate about ninety students.
The erection of this dormitory points to the acquirement of this dorimitory points to the acquirement of this entire square by the scientific school for dormitory purposes in the near future. The square is bounded by College, Wall, Temple and Grove streets. Already the trustees of the scientific school own the property on College and Wall streets. With the fund provided by Mr. Vanderbilt there have recently been purchased two large pieces of land been purchased two large pieces of land

been purchased two large pieces of land on Temple and Grove streets. Kirtland Hall, the new Sheffield labora-tory building, ground for which was broken this week at Hillhouse avenue and Grove-street, will probably be ready for occu-bancy in the fall of 1904. The plans show a building 92x82 feet with four stories. The structure will be for a mineralogical and physiological laboratory, and it will conphysiological laboratory, and it will cost

THE CHILDREN'S STEAMBOAT.

Gift of Charles M. Schwab Nearly Ready for Launching at Edzabeth. The steel steamboat which Charles M Schwab of the United States Steel Corpors tion is having built at the Crescent Shippard at Elizabeth, N. J., for taking the poor chidren of Manhattan and Brooklyn to Richmond Beach, Staten Island, which Mr. Schwab recently bought, will be launched next month. She is a side-wheeler, and will be called Eurana, a name selected by Mrs Schwab. She is 211 feet long and 2:14 feet wide over guards. She is expected

to make nineteen miles an hour and will All the machinery will be encased in glass so as to be visible to the little ones. There will be a hospital for sick and crippled children and a nursery. A special apart-ment will be set aside for Mr. and Mrs. Schwab and their guests.

A Chicago Flying Machine.

Chicago is looking forward to the appearance within the next few days of a new aluminum flying machine, whose construction differs so widely from that of other air. ships as to make its first practical trial noteworthy. It has no balloon, or gas.

The inventor of this latest aerial apparatus is Mr. William C. Horgan who, according to the Chicago Record Herald, has produced two other flying machines during the past thirty years. Although both of these earlier productions were fairly successful, they did not embody all of the features regarded by Mr. Horgan as essential to practicability. His new airship consists of a cylinder 26 feet long and 5 feet in diameter, with pointed ends; 12 long wings, 6 on either side of the cylinder; a 10-foot tail, or rudder; a light framework beneath the cylinder able to support from 200 to 400 pounds; 4 wheels, similar to those of a bicycle, one at each corner of the framework, and a 40-pound gasolene engine of

six horse power. In constructing the "Chicago Bird," as the new airship is called, neither time nor money has been spared. Aluminum has been used throughout, with the result that the body of the machine weighs only 58 pounds, although it is said to be strong enough to support a ten. The tail, which broadens from a width of only four or five broadens from a width of only four or five inches at its beginning to a width of five feet at its extremity, is relatively as light as the body; while the weight of the other parts, outside of the engine, is insignificant.

Mr. Horgan claims to have proceeded "along the lines of nature." "No bird," says he, "is provided with a gas bag. Birds depend on the strength of their wings and the wind for flight. Even a fat old turkey gobbler can fly to the roof of a hour.

the wind for flight. Even a fat old turkey gobbler can fly to the roof of a house if he gets a running start."

The inventor goes on to say that the wing surface of his airship is 350 times as great as that of a four-pound duck, while its total weight, with two men in it, is only 140 total weight, with two men in it, is only 140 times as great. He calculates that, theoretically, the machine will have a lifting power of 3,000 pounds, whereas it will be expected to carry only about one-sixth of that weight.

Hands. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN, Sir: "Hands Across the Sea." Is a helping hand in South America an equivalent for a free hand in South Africat
NEW YORK, Dec. 19. HANDS OFF.

eight. He believes that the "Chicago will fly at the rate of 100 miles an

We Don't Know. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Which is it, the traditional perfidy or present-day idlocy? Or is it both? DOUBTFUL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

An exhibition of pastels by George H McCord will be on view at the Salmagundi Club from Dec. 22 to 27, inclusive. It is one of unusual merit; for, in addition to the qualities of good drawing and tone and a v vv pictorial sense in the choice of composition, Mr. McCord proves himself a very competent and individual exponent of th nedium. He uses it with a happy suggestion of spontaneousness even in the more elaborated subjects: with a considerable range in the character of the stroke, adnirably adapted in each case to the effec o be produced, and with a frankness of handling that reaches the result immediately and invites one to observe the apparent simplicity of the operation.

It is a matter of individual preference whether one is more attracted by the elaborated or by the simpler studies, for certainly both are justified. Among the former is a scene in Colorado, "Cathedral Rocks," the pinnacles rosy in the sunset, the base of the mountain deep green and brown with the purple in the hollows. Beneath is a canon with blue mist overlying it, and further back ranges of ruddy formation, terminating in a long table of ocks that shine with yellowish light There is so much sound construction in the rendering of these formations, as visible in the darker as in the lighted parts, and the color is throughout so rich and yet so well restrained, that the majesty of the scene as well as its magic is expressed. We shall find similar qualities in "Catalonia Island," where wild pyramidal crags rise out of the sea and show their ragged crests against a sunset flaming with red and primrose. Easily there might have been something theatrical in the representation of such effects, but Mr. McCord has avoided it, and with a fee feeting of such effects, fine feeling of seriousness has so controlled his resources as to real z the grandeur of

His skill in drawing and construction is shown no less in the greater difficulty of rendering the qualities of water. Many of these subjects have been taken from the neighborhood of Gloucester and present most charming improvisations upon the theme of rock and water; the brown and drab rocks of that picturesque coast and its deep blue of water, stirred into flusters of white surf. Sometimes the scene is full of clear light and wholesome freshness of atmosphere, or again, as in "The Mouth of the Inlet," he draws us into a quiet spot where the water lies shallow and smooth upon the sand and its pale gray forms with the drab rocks a most delicate tonality. with the drab rocks a most delicate tonality.

For all these pictures present a conscious study of tone; and in none with more irresistible charm than in those, in which the scale of colors is very restrained and quiet. Such are "Gray Water and Rocks," and "An English Homestead," the latter being a moonlight scene with a white cottage and barraite the foregrowth. barns in the foreground. Moreover, while he always has a keen eye for pictorial effect, Mr. McCord does not sacrifice to it the Mr. McCord does not sacrifice to it the higher consideration of truth; witness the sturdy realism of "The Moorland Road." The latter emphasizes with what a keen sense he comprehends the character of a scene. In all of these pictures, unless in those where he strives for more subtlety of misty atmosphere than the medium possibly warrants, he gives one a resume of the local feeling that is unusually convincing. In-deed it is not often that an exhibition yields so fresh and lively a satisfaction as does

The Determinable Supply of Gold.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Adopivilized nations precludes the possibility of return to a bimetallic standard, excepting t a comparatively remote period That it will again be employed by governnents now using a gold standard is as cer-

ain, however, as that they shall yet be existence. Of course, such a diversion from present methods in finance will not occur voluntarily, but altogether through stress of

It is not difficult to imagine a time when all the gold now secreted in the earth will have yielded up its treasures to the industry of man. The determination of such an event of the supply of coal, and the latter has already been figured out by economic experts is only a few generations hence in each ase merely a question of time.

Your contributor, S. G. Farley, estimates t'e t \$300,000,000 Statistics from authentic ources show that to be substantially cor-Like coal-bearing earth, that of an suriferous character has its limitations. Gold nines that have long been worked are becoming exhausted and new fields discovered are being rapidly depleted. Unlike agricultural products, which are, each coming season, renewed with new growth, every ounce of gold extracted leaves one ounce le to be dug, and the mine worth that much

With the yearly supply of newly mined gold thus become an impossible factor in monetary system of civilized countries, the only other noble metal nations have hitherto agreed on as a medium of exchange is silver, and silver will thus perforce resume its former province of money of standard value. This idea is not Bryanism or silver heresy, but is simply a deduction based on probable facts, or, in other words, in anticipation of a date that shall have measured the supply of gold. Values that depend upon supply and demand apply to gold as well as to other things, and it is easy to contemplate a radical enhancement in value to a metal that can no longer be obtained from its natural source of supply the earth. With an abnormal increase in value, gold could no longer reof supply the earth. With an abnormal necesse in value, gold could no longer remain in the catagory of money metals, and alver would naturally take its place. it is not necessary to dwell upon a possibility an exhaustion of the supply of silver, as

of an exhaustion of the supply of silver, as the quantity is so creat in comparison with that of gold that it is barely possible the mil-lennium might overtake humanity before the end of silver was reached of course, money would be out of business were the mil-lennium once fairly at hand. In the meantime, during the long interval between the present and the termination of cold mining we are to have a vessly as

between the present and the termination of gold mining, we are to have a yearly accumulation of \$200,000,000. Even a twelve-months' fresh supply is not insignificant to contemplate, but a decade would present an awe-inspiring spectacle of three billions of new basic money.

It is only necessary to refer to the late attainments by our leading financiers to conjecture what might be accomplished in the line of superstructures of paper and credit possible to erect on this foundation of gold. On distentions and inflations it is unnecessary to dwell. They probably will come, which is the more to be regretted; but with any reasonable conservatism \$300,000,000 of new money each year ought to dissipate the pessimistic predictions of those who delight in clouding the future sky with the murkiness of calamity prophecies. in clouding the future sky with the murkiness of calamity prophecies

The history of great and widespread financial disasters has almost invariably shown that collapse followed periods of inflated credits and trading on wind Present commercial methods are largely on a cash basis, and that basis gold, the latter a condition widely different from the former.

New YORK, Dec. 17

A. T. THOMAS.

A Missing Household Word. From the Buffala Times.

It was recently in a well known clubroom and one of those rare occasions of conviviality and one of those rare occasions of convivanty in which the best of men like to indulge. The party numbered a dozen, all prominent locally and some whose fame is more than local A good spirit prevailed because none but the best of spirits had been flowing, and the spirit manifested itself in a brilliancy of speech that bubbled from every one present to such an extent that an impromptu to stumster was

manifested useff in a brilliancy of speech that bubbled from every one present to such an extent that an impromptu toastmaster was chosen to keep it in curb by having each speak in turn.

So up rose Mr. Toastmaster and, casting his eve about the board, let it rest upon the man the fountain of whose eloquence was first to be let loose.

"Gentlemen," said the toastmaster, " as becomes the occasion, I will introduce the wittlest man first, Mr. — "(Pause.)

"Gentlemen I take pleasure in introducing to you one whose name is a household word in Buffalo — "(Pause and embarrassment.)

"Gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure to introduce a man whose same stands for civic pride and all that is best in this community — "Pause and embarrassment.)

"Gentlemen, the man I am about to call upon first is known to me for the last twenty years, and to some of you perhaps longer.

PASTELS AT THE SALMAGUNDI NEW YORK GROWS MOST APPLES. Other States Have More Trees, but This

Leads All the Rest in the Product. LINGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 19 .- From statistics compiled by F. E. Dawley, secretary of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, New York is the leading apple producing State of the Union, with Ohio second and Pennsylvania third. Missouri may have more acreage set to apples than any other State, but when it comes to filling barrels with the fruit, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio can beat her three and

our times over. Missouri is credited with having no less than 20,040,399 apple trees, but she stands sixth in the matter of production. New York has 15,054,832 trees, but her productive capacity is barely equalled by the combined capacity of the States of Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Arkansas.

Every tree in New York State gives an average crop of three and one half bushels, giving a total productive capacity of \$2,-415,700 bushels, and putting the Empire State in the first rank with more than 16,-000,000 bushels to spare over 36,816,900 bushels produced in Ohio, and an additional million bushels in Pennsylvania. There are fifteen States in the United States which their borders, showing that the apple is a

popular crop.

One-fourth of the State's apple crop

One-fourth of the State's apple crop

is raised in the counties of Orleans, Erle, Wayne, Monroe and Niagara. Niagara is the garden county of the State.

It is estimated that the fifteen States which lead in apple producing, gave 172,-329,181 bushels of apples this year as compared with 184 186 186 bushels in 1801. pared with 184,198,180 bushels in 1901, and 220,891,229 bushels in 1900.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The vote of North Carolina under the new provisions as to suffrage at this year's election for Chief Judge of the Supreme Court was as follows: Democratic, 132,253; Republican, 71,275. In 1900. under the former provisions as to suffrage, it was on the Governorship: Democratic, 186,552; Republican, 126,597. It would appear from this that the falling off in the Democratic vote was 58,000, and in the Republican vote 55,000—not a very substantial difference in a State in which the change in the voting system called forth two years ago the activity of organized bands of "red shirts."

The total vote east for Socialist candidates at this year's election was heaviest in Massachusetts, in which the combined votes of the two Socialist

There is a proposition on foot in Vermont, which as recently experienced a sort of political awaken ing, to change the capital from Montpeller to Bur-lington, the chief commercial city of the Green Mountain State. Vermont will vote on the proposed new local licens; law to supersede the prot

A lively municipal contest is under way in Wheel ing, West Va., where the Republicans have nominated for Mayor, Harry G. McLure over ex-State Senator Alexander Campbell, the contestants being cousins, but representing different factions. Mr. McLure has been a member of the Legislature. He will run against Andrew Sweeney, Democrat, who enjoys the distinction of never having been defeated for office. Mr. Sweeney has served as Mayor two terms. He comes of a long line of politicians, his father and grandfather both having been May are of Wheeling. Wheeling is a close city politically.

One New York City Congress district includes territory between Third avenue and Fourth atreet and the North River and Sixieth street; another, Greenwich street and Eleventh to Ninety-third and Park avenue: a third, Forty-third street and Ninth avenue and Ninety-sixth street and Lexington avenue, and one was so irregularly bounded that the Legislature was compelled to adapt a supple-mentary act providing for a block of houses which had been omitted entirely from the arrangement

The term of Thomas S. Martin of Virginia in the inited States Senate ends on March 4, 1907, and there are already in that State several candidates to succeed him or rather to contest the Democratic nomination for Senator. One of these candidates is ex Gov. Tyler, another is Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who this year is to make his residence in Richmond, and a third is Gen. Ayers of Big Stone Gap in Southwestern Virginia, the only Congress district carried by the Republicans of that State

The revenues from the public markets of New York ety not only show no increase, but are de-creasing. In 1803 the total revenue from city markets was \$331.00° in 1901 it was \$303.000, a dethe large growth of the city and the general increase in the market business during the eight years inter ening.

The total bonded debt of the State of Kentucks s \$1,170,000 and of the State of Tennessee \$16,625,000 The States which have, or say they have, no State Illinois, Iowa and Oregon have nominal State debts which have not yet matured. The Territory of Oklahoma has a larger bonded debt than Ohlo, though the assessed value of Ohio is more than times as great as that of the Southwestern

election of 1900 was 59,000, a small number for a State which has 150,000 white citizens and 200,000 colored citizens of voting age. But the small pell of Mississippi two years ago seems extensive when compared with the total vote cast in Louisians, its neighbor, at the election of this year. It was 26 000 only. Of this num! er the Democrats polled 225,000 citizens of voting age.

The first Senate district of New York, which includes the countles of Suffolk and lat a claim to the unique distinction that since it ies been the First district, or rather since Suffolk county has been in the First district, beginning in 1848, no State Senator elected from it has succeeded himself. Every Senator either has been defeated for renomination, has refused a renomination or if a candidate has been defeated at the

in its municipal boundaries is Asheville, N. C .- the city in the clouds. In accordance with instruc-tions of the local board of a dermen, its City At torney has presented a bill to the State Legislature. the object of which is to make of it a Greater Ashe ville. The suburban towns to be incorporated in the greater city are Ramoth, Kenilworth, Vicof Asheville five miles from the north to south and three, east to west. The bill will be opposed in Victoria and Ramoth. In Victoria George Vanderbilt and other wealthy taxpayers reside.

Schoharle county, always Democratic, gave less than 400 Democratic majority at this year's election for Coler. In 1900 it went against Gov. Odell

There is a revival, in a bill presented in the House of Representatives, of the project for changing the date of the inauguration of the President from March 4 to April 30. It will require a Constitu onal amendment to be ratified by the tures of three quarters of the total number of States to effect this change. The objection to March 4 as the date of the inauguration turns wholly up in the inclemency of the weather in Washington at that season and the dangers to health which follow as consequence. The observances of the Prest ent's inauguration require outdoor formulas and festivities, and it is generally conceded that the close of the month of April would be better fitted

for such purposes than the beginning of March. The State of Texas has pending just now a controversy as to its boundaries, the irregularity and uncertainty of which have been in dispute before. Several Southern States have like disputes pending and a few Southern cities as well. The long con-tention over the boundary line between Grayson and Carroll counties. Virginia, has recently been established by a survey.

After an interval of many years Nevada will have, after March 4, a Democratic Senator. The retirement of John P. Jones of that State will leave William Allison of lows the senior Senator in un-broken service. Le first took his seat on March 4. 1873, and by subsequent elections has served con Allison is a native of Ohto. He was a member of the House of Representatives for four terms befor

Can't Help Herself to His Cash. Hewitt-I hear that your wife has hurt her hand. Does it trouble her much? Jewitt-Yes, it's swollen so that she can't ge

The surest and best of Blood Purifers b Jayne's